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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 8, 1966

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

The Communist Party and other organizations are continuing their efforts to force the United States to change its present policy toward Vietnam. There is set forth below a summary of current activity through which they hope to accomplish this end.

International Days of Protest

It was previously reported that the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee, New York City, the membership of which includes members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party, both of which have been designated as subversive by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, is sponsoring International Days of Protest August 6 - 9, 1966, throughout the world in memory of the victims of the atom bomb in Japan and as a protest against United States policy toward Vietnam. The following activity took place on August 6, 1966, as a part of International Days of Protest.

A rally was held at Los Angeles, California, attended by 2,500 individuals. The principal speaker was United States Senator Ernest Gruening who called for additional demonstrations until United States policy is changed and for negotiations with the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Numerous members of the Communist Party participated in the rally. Upon the conclusion of the rally, 1,000 of the demonstrators marched to the Armed Forces Induction Station at Los Angeles. Signs carried by the demonstrators read "Johnson's War Stinks," "Fight Poverty - Not People," and "Negotiate With the NLF."

Four hundred individuals participated in a demonstration at Balboa Park, San Diego, California. After several speakers had criticized United States policy toward Vietnam, 250 of the demonstrators marched through the park.

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ON 5/8/94 JD

- RELEASE IN FULL
- RELEASE IN PART
- TOTAL DENIAL (NAR)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
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The march was led by an official of the Socialist Workers Party. Numerous members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party participated in the demonstration.

Twenty-five hundred people marched through San Francisco, California, to the San Francisco Civic Center Plaza. The marchers carried signs critical of United States policy. When the marchers arrived at the Plaza, they were addressed by several individuals, all of whom demanded an end to the war in Vietnam. Four members of the American Nazi Party picketed the demonstrators.

Five individuals conducted a vigil at the United States Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California. They carried signs condemning the use of bombs in Vietnam. These demonstrators attempted to place a sign on a train carrying munitions but were unsuccessful.

The ~~Denver Stop the War Committee~~, Denver, Colorado, sponsored a march through Denver to the State Capitol Building. A rally was held in front of the Capitol Building upon the conclusion of the march. Two hundred and fifty demonstrators heard speakers, including ~~Walter Cranson~~, a Republican candidate for the United States Senate; ~~Stephanie Wishart~~, a member of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, a communist-inspired Marxist-oriented youth group; ~~Joseph Johnson~~, a Socialist Workers Party candidate for the United States Senate from Minnesota; and ~~Clifton Whitley, Jr.~~, a Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party candidate for the United States Senate, criticize United States policy toward Vietnam. The march was led by a former Communist Party member and two members of the Socialist Workers Party. During the rally, copies of "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, and the "Militant," a publication of the Socialist Workers Party, were distributed.

On August 5, 1966, ~~Edward P. Gottlieb~~ of the War Resisters League and ~~John Cook~~ of the Catholic Peace Fellowship, both of which are pacifist organizations, began a

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vigil at the White House, Washington, D. C. They carried signs reading "Hiroshima Day Fast" and "Vigil for Peace."

On the morning of August 6, 40 individuals demonstrated near the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception at Washington, D. C. The demonstrators were led by William L. Higgs, an attorney for the ~~Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee~~, a civil rights group. Two members of the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth group of the Socialist Workers Party, participated in the demonstration. Higgs announced that the wedding of the President's daughter on August 6 was in very poor taste as all Americans should be mourning the dead at Hiroshima. He also announced that a rally would take place at Dupont Circle during the afternoon.

Approximately 200 individuals attended the rally at Dupont Circle. ~~Pat Cawood~~, the leader of the Washington Chapter of the ~~Young Socialist Alliance~~ was in charge of it. Speakers included ~~Professor David Berman~~ of American University and ~~William Martin~~, Republican candidate for the United States House of Representatives from Maryland. All of the speakers condemned United States policy toward Vietnam. Upon the conclusion of the rally, Cawood and Higgs led the demonstrators in a march to the White House. Many of the marchers carried Viet Cong flags. Upon arrival in the vicinity of the White House, the marchers formed a picket line on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue opposite the White House. The marchers carried signs reading: "Children Die While Profits Go Up," "Condemn United States Imperialism in Vietnam," and "Hiroshima - 60,000. Vietnam - 1 million plus." Several former members of the Communist Party participated in the picket line.

A Hiroshima Day Peace Walk and Rally was held at Atlanta, Georgia. The demonstrators picketed the Old Post Office Building and then marched to the ~~Ebenezer Baptist Church~~ where a rally was held. Reverend Martin Luther King, Sr. opened the rally. Speakers included Sanford Gottlieb of the

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~~National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy~~, a pacifist group, and ~~Howard Moore~~, an Atlanta attorney, who represents the ~~Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee~~. Included among the demonstrators was a former leader of the Communist Party in Georgia.

~~The Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, was picketed by 275 individuals who represented the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Chicago Women for Peace, and the Chicago Peace Council, all of which are pacifist groups. Placards carried by the pickets read "Victory for the Viet Cong," "Crush LBJ Imperialism in Vietnam, Congo, and Domingo," and "God Is With Us." After the picketing, a teach-out was held on the plaza behind the Federal Building. Speakers condemned United States policy in Vietnam, demanded immediate withdrawal of United States troops, and insisted on immediate negotiation with the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.~~

Numerous members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party participated in a car caravan and rally at Detroit, Michigan. One of the demonstrators carried a Viet Cong flag and as a result was assaulted by a spectator. The Detroit Police Department arrested eleven demonstrators for disturbing the peace.

Three members of the Socialist Workers Party led 240 marchers from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to the State Capitol Building at St. Paul, Minnesota. At the State Capitol Building, it was announced that there would be an evening meeting at the University of Minnesota.

Approximately 300 individuals attended the meeting at Mayo Auditorium, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. The meeting was directed by ~~Laura Eckert~~, a member of the ~~Socialist Workers Party~~. Numerous members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party attended the meeting.

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Literature of the Socialist Workers Party, the Communist Party, the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, and the ~~Students for a Democratic Society~~, a militant youth group which has received support from the Communist Party, was displayed at the site of the meeting.

~~The Committee for Non-Violent Action~~, a pacifist group, sponsored a demonstration at Buffalo, New York. Included among the small group of demonstrators were members of the Workers World Party, a communist splinter group, and several former members of the Communist Party. A member of Students for a Democratic Society was arrested for obstructing the sidewalk.

Demonstrators from various areas of New York City converged on Times Square prior to a march through New York City. Upon the conclusion of the march, the 5,000 demonstrators held a rally at 48th Street between Park and Madison Avenues. Some of the marchers carried Viet Cong flags and United States flags with skulls and dollar signs instead of stars. Literature of the Socialist Workers Party; the Communist Party; and the Progressive Labor Party, a pro-Chinese Marxist group, was distributed during the march. The demonstrators included members of the Communist Party, the Workers World Party, the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, the Young Socialist Alliance, and the Progressive Labor Party. During the rally, "peace candidates" ~~Herbert Aptheker~~, a member of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee, and two members of the Progressive Labor Party were introduced to the crowd.

Speakers, all of whom were critical of United States policy toward Vietnam, included ~~A. J. Muste~~, a prominent pacifist; ~~David Dellinger~~, who has described himself as a communist; ~~Lincoln Lynch~~, Associate Director of the Congress

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of Racial Equality, a civil rights group; Ivanhoe Donaldson, a representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; and Mae Mallory, a member of the Workers World Party.

Stokely Carmichael, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, was the featured speaker at a demonstration at Cleveland, Ohio. Sidney Peck, a former Communist Party member introduced Carmichael and the two other speakers, both of whom are members of the Socialist Workers Party, to the crowd. Numerous members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party were observed participating in the demonstration.

Melvin Metelits, a member of the District Board of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania, was the leader of a parade and rally held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Approximately 300 individuals attended the rally which was addressed by Paul Boutelle, the leader of Afro-Americans Against the War in Vietnam, New York City; Peter Brooks, an official of the Bring the Troops Home Now Newsletter, and Thomas Hayden of Students for a Democratic Society. Boutelle attempted to equate aggression against the Vietnamese with aggression against Negroes. All of the speakers charged the United States with "imperialist aggression."

The Austin Committee Against the War in Vietnam sponsored a parade and rally at Austin, Texas. A representative of the demonstrators contacted the city editor of the "Austin-American Daily" and asked that the paper publish a column each week expressing the views of the demonstrators. They then marched to television station KTBC-TV where they asked that they be given a half hour on television to express their views. The marchers then proceeded to the State Capitol where they held a rally. Three members of the Communist Party were among the 79 demonstrators.

Approximately 1,200 individuals participated in a meeting at Blaine, Washington, as a protest against the

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war in Vietnam. Speakers demanded an end to the war. Telegrams are being sent by the demonstrators to Government leaders in the United States, Canada, and England as a protest against the war. Members of the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Progressive Labor Party, the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, and the Students for a Democratic Society, participated in the demonstration.

Other demonstrations were held at Laguna Beach and Fresno, California; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Indianapolis, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; New Orleans, Louisiana; Boston and Roxbury, Massachusetts; Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri; Camden, New Jersey; Dayton, Ohio; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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